

NO. 1,572.

**THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY.**
Pacific Department—Disfranchising Office.
726 Market Street, History Building,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.

Hunting a Wolf.
A party of fox hunters around Cleveland, deciding that "Reynard" was too tame to follow longer, liberated a wild mountain wolf from Kansas. By the time the fierce animal had bitten off a finger of one hunter, torn holes in the coats of three or four more, killed two dogs and severely wounded several others the fox hunters, after killing him, decided they had enough of that kind of sport.

Bill. More than one hundred Stonington people of quality attended his funeral. He was preeminently homely, but the kindest man in Stonington, and all the children loved him. A local newspaper man writing his obituary calls him "Sir William Rhodes, grandson of Harry, and Nabby, his wife," and adds: "Let every one retain kind memories of Bill Rhodes. His aged niece, Chasney Livingston, is now left without a relative in this cold world."

Cruelty of the Japanese.
It is said that the Japanese practice refined cruelty to delight their palates. They believe that the fish called the dai is the most delicious when eaten alive. An expert Japanese diver can dexterously remove five-sixths of the edible matter from its bones without touching a vital part. During this cruel operation the fish is kept alive by wet seaweed, which, being placed over its gills, enables it to breathe.

Honey bees from somewhere haunt the flowers and blossoming trees of New York, especially the horse chestnuts. The blossoms of this tree have a peculiar fascination for bees of all sorts, and there is a noise as of a swarm about each horse chestnut. It is an old tradition that the horse chestnut blossom contains an intoxicant which makes the honey seekers drunk and causes them to drop senseless to the ground, where they become the prey of ants.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 20, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

K. C. BAKER—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FINLEY—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHITELAW REID,

OF New York.

FOR CONGRESS.

Second District.

JOHN F. DAVIS

of Calaveras.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURE.

The average daily wages of unskilled laborers in free trade Great Britain are

88 3.
In the United States, under the operation of the "robber tariff," the unskilled laborer gets
\$1 71
per day. The policy of the Democratic party means the adoption of the British scale of wages in America.

The N. Y. World, being satisfied that Cleveland cannot carry New York, has headed a subscription list with \$10,000 with which to try to carry some of the Western States for the "prophet." The Boston Globe gives \$1,000, and the Philadelphia Record \$1,000. If Republicans had done this, the Democratic papers would have much to say about Republican corruption, but such things are a religious duty with the Democracy.

The steamer Progresso, the pioneer of the line in opposition to the railroad, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday last, 76 days from New York. Several Sacramento firms received goods by her. Sacramento merchants should be the last to turn the cold shoulder to the railroad by going back to the "days of old" in the freight line. When they look on their invoices they should consider whether the time taken to get their goods in store and the risk they run in not getting them at all, and being compelled to wait another 76 days for duplicates, compensates them through the trifles they may save on freights.

Strange, isn't it, that the Weaver Silverites wear medals of aluminum? What's the matter with silver? One young man displays his medal on a gold chain, yet he is a most pronounced Silver Party man.—Carson News.

This is as consistent as Senator Stewart, in demanding that his mortgages and interest shall be paid in gold coin.

Minister Egan has notified our Government that the Chilean Chamber of Deputies has appropriated \$75,000 to pay the agreed indemnity to the Baltimore sailors; and also approved the treaty for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of the United States against Chile. So everything is lovely again.

Of 200,000 women working at 100 different trades in New York City, 127,000 support their husbands.—Ex.

There is some style in that. We presume the remainder of the 200,000 have no husbands to support, but wish they had.

The squelching of the Louisiana Lottery by the Postal authorities has caused the receipts at the New Orleans Postoffice to fall off at least \$100,000 per annum, and the Postmaster has been instructed to reduce the force in his office.

A higher bid than all thus far noted has been received by the World's Fair management for the \$2,500,000 of souvenir half-dollars to be coined by the government.—The Horton Company offers to pay \$7,500,000 for the lot.

The trial of Sidney Bell, the San Francisco murderer, has again been put off, his counsel not being ready, and next week when it comes up again, probably another continuance will be asked for—but "let the law take its course."

Oakland has just gotten rid of one interesting divorce suit, and is ready for another, which will undoubtedly soon be on trial. The Alameda courts are never lacking for cases of this character.

On his return from his onting President Harrison will visit New York where extensive preparations will be made to give him a grand reception.

The scarlet fever has broken out in Benicia, and two deaths have occurred. All houses having such cases are quarantined to prevent its spreading.

President Harrison will attend the World's Fair dedication ceremonies at Chicago next October.

The English manufacturers of the famous Lister ploughs propose to establish a manufactory in New York.

A BACKWARD STEP.

The "progressive merchants of San Francisco" are going back to the "good old days of '49" by obligating themselves to ship their goods by way of Cape Horn in clipper ships, because the freights will be lower than by railroad. It was risky business for those merchants to ship by way of Panama, many wrecks having occurred by that route, and how much greater are the risks by way of the Horn. Alive, go-ahead business men can sell a dozen cargoes received by rail while his slow neighbor is waiting to hear from his ships by the old foggy route. The San Francisco does not consider that "time is money" in such cases.

San Francisco had the opportunity to build and control the Southern Pacific railroad, but her moneyed men hadn't the sand to engage in the great work of giving California a railroad to the East, but allowed a few energetic Sacramento men to go ahead and give the country this great highway. The San Francisco merchants who have their goods come by "the Horn around" may often have occasion to think of the "Ship that never returned." When merchants get so that they cannot keep up with the procession they had better sell out to progressive men and retire to San Rafael.

OUR ANNUAL FAIR.

On this page will be found the advertisement of the Sixth Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, composed of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, which is to be held at Independence on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September. It promises to be the most successful Fair the association has engaged in. The race track is said to be a fine one, and will be put in the best possible condition for racing during the exposition, and there is a promise of having some fast stock on it during Fair week. The racing purses amount to \$1,100, and \$2,500 premiums will be paid. It is time Mono exhibited some fine stock—cattle or horses, if not both, at these Fairs.

They are all after the "almighty dollar." It is said that Mrs. Lense, the "cyclone orator" who is traveling and making speeches with Gen. Weaver, winds up her harangues with "Now see if you can hit me with a silver dollar." At Virginia City the Comstockers covered the stage with the "silver dollars" thrown at her.

NEW TO-DAY.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY Central Committee is hereby called for SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing date for holding Primary Election, naming time and place for holding Convention, appointing Delegates and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A full attendance is requested.

E. L. REESE, Chairman.

GEORGE DELURY, Secretary.

aug-10

POLITICAL.

For Sheriff.

GEORGE K. FITZPATRICK,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.

A. MAESTRETTI,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.

P. E. VAN LOAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR, AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1892. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1892

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1892.

\$2,500 Premiums. \$1,100 Purses.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBT. LOVE, E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, J. L. C. SHERWIN,

C. A. WALTERS, T. P. A. CONNELLY, F. MEYER, A. H. ALLEN.

ROBT. LOVE, President. G. W. ORRILL, Secretary. JERRY BRIDGEMAN, Treasurer.

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY.

Cleveland would run magnificently in England.

Over there they are all for him. His Free-Trade policy, if adopted in this country, would mean millions upon millions to British manufactures and British workmen.

But it would come out of the pockets of American manufacturers and out of the wages of American labor.

Long before the Revolution, England resented that America should never manufacture for herself.

During the first half of the eighteenth century the poor colonists made a feeble beginning in the fabrication of coarse woolens, linen and hats. English manufacturers complained of this to their government and Parliament interfered—in what manner we shall let Adam Smith, the founder of the Free-Trade school, relate. We extract from his Wealth of Nations, published in 1776:

England prohibits the exportation from one province to another by water and even by land upon horseback or in a cart, of hats, of wool and woolen goods of American production, a regulation which effectually prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities for distant sale, and confines the industries of her colonists in this way to such coarse and household manufactures as a private family commonly makes for its own use, or for that of some of its neighbors in the same province.

That policy was adhered to with relentless vigor by England down to the Revolution.

Since that time she has watched with impatient rage and maddening envy our advance in manufactures, under the shelter of a Protective Tariff which rendered hostile her malevolent attempts to destroy them.

It is any wonder that her sympathy in this campaign is with the party which in effect proclaims in its platform its purpose to reduce us once more to that deplorable state of industrial vassalage from which the Revolution freed us?

Can a true American vote for the candidates of such a party?

The Echo of a Kiss.

The following interesting table of statistics is believed to possess a true scientific accuracy. It appears to be the record of a drummer, and may be considered authentic. He gave it the title, which we have retained, meaning, apparently, what each girl said:

Boston girl—Mr. Bunkerhill, your conduct shows me beyond utterance.
New York girl—Thanks awfully, don't cheer now.
Providence girl—Oh, mamma! Philadelphia girl—Are you sure nobody saw us.
Baltimore girl—Dear George! Washington girl—Well, suppose I'll have to pardon you.
Fittsburg girl—Oh, Harry! Cincinnati girl—What bad form! Indianapolis girl—Ah, there! Chicago girl—More! More!
Detroit girl—Well, I declare! Louisville girl—Sam, Sam! St. Louis girl—How shocking! Nashville girl—O-o-o! Atlanta girl—Golly! New Orleans girl—Oh my! Kansas City girl—Break away, there! Denver girl—Gosh! San Francisco girl—Rats! Texas girl—Whoop! Every girl—Oh, Don't! Dayton girl—You mean thing, take it back.
Bridgeport girl—It isn't proper.

GO TO JOE'S BARBER SHOP.

Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store, BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS

Proprietor.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER XXI.

An Act to provide for the insurance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized by law and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California; one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of two hundred and fifty dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been heretofore issued. At the expiration of thirteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same to the holder hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be issued by the Governor, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

Sec. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, and they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. The interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the date thereof a purchaser.

Sec. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said money shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the face value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as the whole or any part thereof, to any day and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the City of Oakland, and two published in the City of Los Angeles, and two published in the City of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The cost of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund," shall be created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each month, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in and to the credit of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, deposit the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper repository, and shall be labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided for, as to the proceeds of said sinking fund, he shall have no right to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand and thirty-one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, and for the other payments of said sinking fund, authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of tolls, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranes, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section one of this Act, and to deposit the same in the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds and moneys pertaining to the same, in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as to all provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, amending, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California at their ratification at the next general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

Sec. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinafter provided, and shall be irrevocable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein, throughout this State, for three months next preceding the

general election to be held in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Harbor Act."

Sec. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

1892-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of Voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY OF JULY, 1892, and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 15 DAYS. All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct.)

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

First-Class in Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-11

LEWIS A. MURPHY.

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. HOYD, Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be

Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Clean and Kept scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accommodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND

SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling.

my22-11

BARNETT'S HOTEL.

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 81 from Bodie.

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house.

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC.

my-11

THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

And will be conducted first-class.

my2-11

B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

my2-11

F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT.

FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS, AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

my2-11

RICHARD WHITFORD, Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

WANTS ONLY

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

Office—Court House.

my3

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

my3

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Legislation a specialty.

my3

W. O. PARKER, P. W. BENNETT,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL. STOCKTON, CAL.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 20, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

W. Reading and Miss Maud Reading made Bridgeport a flying visit on Sunday last.

W. Butler, with Nay's big freight team, went to Carson the first of the week.

Mrs. Clark Eggleston returned to her Antelope home on Wednesday's stage.

John McAllister was up from 'Tepas on Tuesday.

L. J. Hallikson, R. G. Watkins and Wood Larson, were up from Antelope on Monday on probate matters.

C. F. Biekey and family, and Miss Georgia Reading, of Antelope, are visiting the Ellises.

Our young friend, May Hopkins, is very sick with scarlet fever.

Wm. Hadley was up from Antelope on Thursday.

Miss Cornelia Richards went to Mono Lake yesterday.

W. Calkin returned home yesterday from his Antelope visit.

A party of Mason Valley people are camping in Bryant's meadow.

PROGRAM.

The following is the program for this evening's entertainment for the benefit of the Fire Fund. In addition to it, the orchestra will play enlivening pieces during intermission and while the eating is going on and the stomachs of the multitude are being sorely taxed—but it is a good cause. Instrumental (Overland March).....Orchestra. Dreams of Long Ago.....Choir. Midnight Fire Alarm.....Joe. A Brown. Recitation.....Lottie Timmons. Song—"My Song".....Mrs. Stewart. Instrumental.....Annie Bryant. Song—"Kathleen".....Addie Donnel. Recitation.....Ella Hughes. Song—"Sisters Levy".....Gracie Stewart and Lottie Towle. Song.....Mrs. Joe. Brown and W. O. Parker. Instrumental.....Gertie Towle and Maud Stewart. Cornet and Clarinet.....C. L. Hayes and Grant Patterson. Song.....W. O. Parker. College Songs.....Everybody. While all are eating the Orchestra will give selections.

BE LATELY.—It is high time the Republican Central Committee should meet and order the primary election and set the day for the County Convention. Under the new election law the Convention must be held not later than September, as the nomination must be filed with the County Clerk thirty days before election. There is no time for delay. A meeting should be held at an early day.

SINCE the above was written we have received a notice of the meeting of the Committee, to be held on Saturday, 3d of September. It is to be hoped every member of the Committee will make it his business to be present. See Notice under "New To-day."

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The annual Conference of the M. E. Church will be held at Bishop on the 25th. It is said that Rev. Mr. Bradley does not expect to return to Bodie and Bridgeport for another term. Perhaps it would be for the benefit of the Church if the Conference gave this section a rest this year. The late ministrations of Rev. Wilson gave the Church here and at Bodie something of a "bluey," if we may say so. It was so plainly a money-making scheme our people were heartily disgusted with the whole affair.

A GOOD LUNCH.—There is no need of any one going to bed hungry to-night. The ladies will have a fine lunch, for cream, tea and coffee and lemonade for the million, as it were, this evening at Bryant's Hall. The more you eat, the more good you will do the fire cause—if not to your stomach, but we must not consider the effects on our stomachs or our purses, when the interests of the "dear people" are at stake.

FIRE NEWS.—The pine nut crop promises to be good this fall, and the Indians will soon be raking in their harvest. It is usually predicted we will have a hard winter when the pine nut crop is large, but it does not always prove true. But it will be well to provide a good supply of wood this fall—it will be handy to have some in the woodshed in the spring.

FIRE TROUPE.—At the entertainment to-night it is proposed to elect five Trustees to determine the best means to be adopted to protect our town from fire. J. A. Brown, our County Treasurer, has been elected Treasurer, and he will hold the money taken in at the entertainment to night subject to the order of the Trustees.

SCHOOL MANUAL.—The Board of Education, at special meeting held Aug. 15th, adopted the New School Manual, containing Rules of Board of Education, Rules for Examining Teachers, Course of Studies, List of Library Books, Price List of State Text Books etc., etc.

A GOOD IDEA.—It has been suggested that the young ladies sell their kimonos this evening and thereby add greatly to the Fire Fund. It is done at Church festivals in the East, and we are sure our young ladies are just as sensible as can be found anywhere.

THE FIRE BENEFIT.

The entertainment to be given at Bryant's Hall this evening under the auspices of the ladies for the purpose of raising funds to procure necessary appliances for the extinguishment of fire and the preservation of our homes, should be liberally patronized by the people of this town. We have been very fortunate in escaping a serious conflagration, and it is best that we should unite and make ourselves safe, as far as possible, from any such dire visitation. The fate of Bodie should arouse our citizens to the great necessity of "locking the stable before the horse is stolen." Every housekeeper should have barrels of water and buckets always at hand, and those having wells should see to it that they have good force pumps and hose enough to reach any part of their premises. We hear that many of the pumps in town are worn out and would be of little use in forcing water through hose. These things should be remedied in time to prevent serious results from a fire. We hope to see a large turnout to-night of liberal-minded people, who can see the necessity of prompt action in the matter. It is not to be expected that sufficient funds will be raised this evening, so there will be another, or more, entertainments given in due time to give the Committee of citizens, to be elected to-night, ample funds to work with.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—It is with pleasure we are able to state that our young friend, Alf. V. Morgan, of the Bodie Miner, who was burned out at the late Bodie fire, and who has been publishing his paper from the CHRONICLE-UNION office since that time, will be able to publish the Miner from his own office in the future, as his "plant" will be in running order next week. His short stay with us has been very pleasant and we sincerely wish him every success in the future.

BEING UTILIZED.—All the old hoisting works about Bodie are being torn down to rebuild Bodie. The Dindley and Aldenda works have been gobbled up and will consequently make more money for their new owners than they did for their old ones.

FIXTURES SOLD.—Mrs. L. E. Wedertz has sold her store fixtures to W. Reading, of Bodie, who will soon open a general merchandise store in that town.

DULL.—As most everybody is at work in the hayfield it is mighty dull in town, and local items are as scarce as hen's teeth.

TO BE SOLD.—The delinquent stock of the Bodie Co. late assessment will be sold in San Francisco on Monday next.

A party of Gipsies camped on the east side of the bridge Thursday night.

A MILE IN 2.071-4.

On Wednesday at Chicago, the little mare Nancy Hanks, driven by her owner, Budd Doble, trotted her mile in 2.071, beating Maud B. whose time, 2.084, has been the record for years. Nancy is now "Queen of the Turf," and Doble says she will do better before the snow flies.

Congressman Caminetti is a great worker, in or out of Congress. As a campaigner he is hard to beat, and when he returns home and starts his fight for re-election it will only be a matter of a short time for him to dispell the party majority of the opposition in the district—Jone Echo.

If Caminetti could not carry a strong Democratic District two years ago by over 150 majority, how can his friends expect him to carry a strong Republican District against the man, John F. Davis, who did so much two years ago to diminish that great Democratic majority in Caminetti's District? Mr. Caminetti will not be "in it" this year. The Eastern counties of Alpine, Inyo and Mono, will send a majority over the "hills" for Davis that will make Caminetti wish himself out of politics.

The Candelaria Belt says it is rumored that a strong English company will take hold of the Aurora mines shortly. What has become of the "strong English company" that lately worked them.

The Echo says an epidemic has broken out among the canary birds of Inyo, about one hundred having already been killed by the disease.

Seth G. Sneden has resigned as Postmaster at Bishop, and Frank K. Andrews has been appointed in his stead.

The People's Party and Republicans have united in Alabama and will break the "Solid South."

The Alliance claim to have 7,000,000 members in the United States.

On Monday next the Nevada National Guard will hold an encampment at Carson.

Grasshoppers are doing damage in some sections of Esmeralda county.

The Temptation.

To go out of doors in rough weather is not strong, but we are, many of us, compelled to rise from a chair or bed on no season of the year. This is true, therefore there should be in the closet of every household—what? Not an immediate stimulant, absolutely devoid of anything but an excitant action, but a tonic combining in the effective form of an invigorant and an alternative, the quality of defence against changes of weather. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has three or four properties that no other article of its class possesses. Not only does it relieve the complaints which it eventually cures, it fortifies the system against the bad effects of changes of temperature, fatality and too often shown in the deadly form of "chills." It produces a radical change in the weakened condition of a system peculiarly liable to be attacked by it, and it tends to provide against the danger resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood and a disordered state of the liver and bowels.

MINING NOTICES.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of Assessment No. 14, levied on the twentieth (20th) day of June, 1892, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. No.	Cert. No.	Ass't.
Archer H. C. Trustee	1827	50	\$7.50
Barrett J. & Co. Trustee	17184	500	125.00
Burling E. L. Trustee	16184	50	12.50
Dixie H. Miles, Trustee	17181	50	12.50
Doud W. A. Trustee	16458	50	12.50
Doud W. A. Trustee	16577	800	125.00
Doud W. A. Trustee	16765	50	12.50
Doud W. A. Trustee	16818	500	125.00
Doud W. A. Trustee	17005	100	25.00
Doud W. A. Trustee	17344	200	50.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	16985	300	75.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	14714	200	50.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	13744	100	25.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	16914	100	25.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	15815	100	25.00
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	16897	50	12.50
Foster A. W. & Co. Trustee	17150	2	.50
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	16062	100	25.00
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	16194	100	25.00
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	17474	50	12.50
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	16428	100	25.00
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	16748	50	12.50
Gauthier E. & Co. Trustee	16747	50	12.50
Gillion J. Trustee	16817	20	5.00
Gillion J. Trustee	16855	100	25.00
Gillion J. Trustee	16106	100	25.00
Gillion J. Trustee	14036	10	2.50
Goldin & Co. Trustee	14578	100	25.00
Goldin & Co. Trustee	16738	100	25.00
Goldman & Co. Trustee	16441	200	50.00
Goldman & Co. Trustee	17271	100	25.00
Greenblatt L. & Co. Trustee	16738	100	25.00
Grant E. R. Trustee	12245	100	25.00
Grant E. R. Trustee	12865	75	18.75
Grant E. R. Trustee	12650	75	18.75
Grant E. R. Trustee	12677	75	18.75
Grant E. R. Trustee	13863	75	18.75
Grant E. R. Trustee	13954	75	18.75
Hooker & Fritch, Trustee	16628	100	25.00
Ives & Co. Trustee	14810	50	12.50
Ives & Co. Trustee	16173	50	12.50
Ives & Co. Trustee	16177	100	25.00
Ives & Co. Trustee	16836	100	25.00
Kelly G. W. Trustee	16319	50	12.50
King W. H. Trustee	12808	200	50.00
King W. H. Trustee	14208	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	14226	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	14440	5	.50
King W. H. Trustee	14509	10	2.50
King W. H. Trustee	14698	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16811	50	12.50
King W. H. Trustee	16738	50	12.50
King W. H. Trustee	16736	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16737	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16806	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16807	100	25.00
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King W. H. Trustee	16809	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16810	100	25.00
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King W. H. Trustee	16846	100	25.00
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King W. H. Trustee	16849	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16850	100	25.00
King W. H. Trustee	16851	100	25.00
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THE KILLER WHALE.

A Blood-Thirsty Monster of the North Sea.

Submarine Hunters Who Devour Numbers of Their Own Families and Regard a Man as a Tooth.

The shark of the lower latitudes is still often honored with such names as the "sea tiger" or the "terror of the ocean." The Spitzbergen fishermen would find a more appropriate use for the latter epithet. Seals, porpoises and even white whales have been known to spring out of the water and run ashore to avoid the attacks of a creature which, in proportion to its size, is certainly the most voracious of all marine beasts of prey. It is the orca or killer-whale, (true gladiator), a close relation of the dolphin, but as superior in strength to the southern porpoise as a walrus is to a seal. The orca reaches a length of twenty-five feet, and its jaws are bristling with teeth from four to six inches long and as sharp as a dirk knife. Single specimens have been seen of thirty (Capt. Ross says thirty-five) feet, and fully able to devour a sea lion with a few quick snaps.

Its digestive power, says the Chicago Herald, is proportioned to the tremendous efficiency of its jaws. Prof. Eschricht examined a specimen that had been killed in shallow water, and found in its stomach thirteen porpoises and fourteen seals, and the "astounding glutton," he adds, "seemed to have got choked in the attempt to swallow a fifteenth," since its gullet proved to be obstructed by an intertwined mass of seal bones. Capt. Wick describes the battle between a Balisea whale and a swarm of orcas that jerked the big monster about as a pack of dogs would worry a fat sow. They flew at its flanks, snapped big pieces out of its lips, and finally heaved it under, while a surge of blood stained foam bespoke the consummation of the submarine butchery.

"These demons will pursue their largest relatives and pursue them like raging hounds," says Dr. James Murie, who founds his study of the whale family on years of personal observation. "In one instance they assaulted a California gray whale and her young. The orcas killed the latter and sprung on the mother, tearing away large pieces, which they greedily devoured. Orcas have been known to attack a white-painted herring boat, mistaking it for a beluga, and they will not hesitate to lay hold of harpooned whales and drag them perforce under water."

The orca is also known as the Greenland grampus, and a good deal of controversy about its murderous propensities has been caused by the fact that some writers have confounded it with its small relative, known as Rino's grampus (phocena grisea), a comparatively harmless creature, found along the east shores of the Atlantic, from St. Helena to Scotland, while the orca is seldom seen south of the fortieth parallel, and is found in shoals only near Spitzbergen and the east coast of Greenland.

Compared with that marine werewolf even the shark is a rather sluggish brute, though he is apt to offset his lack of speed by cunning and patience. The white shark of the tropics will hang about wharves for days and haunt bathing places, rarely betraying his presence by premature gambols. Near Singapore boats manned with lancers and kettledrums cruise about the docks before bathers venture to enter the water, and in the harbor of Havana a man was nipped up a year ago under circumstances which seem to prove that ordinary precautions do not always avail against the cunning of a veteran "man eater."

A stout mestizo, employed in a downtown livery stable, came to the beach with a couple of horses, and after letting them splash about in the shallow water for a minute or two, he took deeper to give them a chance to cool off. A number of promenaders on the beach were watching the horses, when suddenly, to their horror, they saw a big shark rise out of the water, seize the rider's leg and draw him down before he had time to utter more than a single shriek. The water near the scene of the tragedy was not more than waist deep, but the whole thing was done so quickly that attempts at rescue were unavailing, though the witnesses instantly rushed into the water, swinging their sticks and yelling away with might and main.

Like most sluggish creatures sharks are extremely tenacious of life. Tortoises of several species will live for hours after being beheaded, but show the effects of the operation by sitting almost perfectly still or slowly moving their forelegs as if trying to ward off an unseen foe. Decapitated sharks, on the other hand, will continue to use all their tail muscles with destructive force, and in the water have been known to swim about as if nothing unusual had happened, until their vitality became exhausted by loss of blood. Sir Emerson Tennant describes a rather inhuman experiment of that sort in the offing of Trincomalee, Ceylon, where a crew of enraged sailors lashed a white shark to the gunwales, amputated its head and flung it overboard.

The water was perfectly clear and not very deep, and the headless swimmer was seen to swim slowly about for nearly two hours, when its movements gradually became imperceptible, and it settled on the gravelly bottom, its tail kept stirred only by the rolling of the breakers.

A large shark can snap off the leg of a horse as easily as a carrot, its biting apparatus being entirely different from that of a wolf or a crocodile. The white shark of the Indian ocean, for instance, has six rows of teeth in the upper jaw and five in the lower, each tooth about two inches wide at the base and jagged along the edges like a triangular saw. Besides being as flexible as the best steel, these teeth are always sharp, for the same reason that a cat's claws are sharper than those of a dog.

GAMBLING IN KENTUCKY.

Young and Old Have Plenty of Money and Love to Risk It.

"I visited a number of the country fairs in the blue grass region of Kentucky last year," said a prominent New York lawyer to a reporter for the Evening News, "and I was very much surprised at the liberal use of money."

"Way out there one hundred miles from Louisville and one hundred and twenty-five miles from Cincinnati could be found handsomely dressed young men and old men, who showed that they had never been accustomed to hard work, flourishing their bills like so much paper. They were not city chaps, but country born and bred. I could not understand it. There are no manufacturing interests there to speak of, no mining, nothing but agriculture, a pursuit which requires the hardest of manual labor; yet these men sported as soft palms as the highest bred city folk. Further than that, they had plenty of money and used it liberally."

"I failed to find a solution to my problem until one day my host took me behind his house, pointed to large fields of green leaves and said: 'Do you see that?' I answered in the affirmative and he said: 'That is tobacco. I will get from eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds per acre off that field and sell it for from twelve and one-half to sixteen cents per pound. I did not work very hard for it either. The principal trouble I have is to see that the negroes do the work, and I attend to the gathering and selling the crop.'

"The problem was solved. Where the northern farmer by hard labor got twenty-five or thirty dollars the Kentucky landlord, by the aid of his negro help, made from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, says the Chicago News."

"But that which surprised me the most was the amount of gambling that is permitted. Why, sir, I have seen men at those county fairs shake money in each other's faces in the presence of hundreds, offer their bets and take the stakes. You could hardly step up to a tent on the grounds but that you would find some kind of a gambling scheme. And it was not what we call the sports who took part, but the very best citizens of the country."

"That section of Kentucky is very productive. It comprises the country in the neighborhood of Lexington, Shelbyville, Paris, Frankfort and Mount Sterling. It is no doubt a garden spot, and it is little wonder that the people do not work hard. All they have to do is to take care of what is around them."

HE HAD BEEN THERE.

How an Expert Quickly Opened a "Bar-Gear-Proof" Combination Lock.

"Do you see that tall, spare man leaning against the rail over there?" said James Vance, steward of the Athenian club, to a San Francisco Examiner reporter. "Well, I'll tell you a little yarn in which he played an amusing part. Some years ago Harquette & Harquette of the Crystal Palace saloon got a big safe, all gorgeous with paint and glorious with impossible landscapes. Ernest Harquette was very proud of it, and in his bustling, eager way would show it to all the patrons of the place, expatiating upon its merits."

"One evening he was engaged in showing a party of gentlemen the wonders of the safe and ran on: 'No burglar could ever get into that, I tell you. He couldn't open it in a week. It's the safest safe in this town for money.'

"Oh, I don't know about that," said that tall man, who was then leaning on the bar just as he is now leaning on the rail. 'I don't think so safe.'

"This startled Harquette a little. No one had ever questioned that safe before in that offhand way. He flushed a little while the stranger regarded him nonchalantly. Harquette felt nettled and at last blurted out: 'I'll put five hundred dollars in that safe and if you can get it out in six hours you can have it. Axes, jimmys and all tools are allowed, but dynamite barred.'

"I'll go you," said our tall friend. 'We'll make it half an hour and no tools, however.'

"Harquette promptly dumped five hundred dollars into a bag, put the bag into the safe and turned the combination. 'There you are,' he said, defiantly."

"The tall man got down on his knees, put an ear against the safe where the tumblers work and began turning the knob of the combination. He didn't say a word but steadily clicked away. Harquette began to sweat and step around."

"In twenty-three minutes the safe was open. Our friend over there took the bag of money, handed it to the dumfounded Harquette, and said, cynically: 'I don't want your money. They salted me for a little job like that once. My name is Ensign.'

A Fine Distinction.

Doubtless our unlettered friends have fine distinction in the use of words, for which we do not give them sufficient credit, says the North. A new pupil in a colored school took a shattered lamp chimney to show her teacher.

"Ah!" said he, "your chimney is broken, is it?"

"No, sir," she answered, "it's busted."

In her distinction of terms lay all the difference between a confession of guilt and an assertion of innocence. The word "broken" she understood to mean that the mishap had occurred by her own fault; and in correcting to "busted" she meant to imply that some unknown agency, a current of cold air, perhaps, had caused the break.

Here is a distinction as clear and real as we make in more scholarly terms.

The Bore Bell.

A "bore bell" is the latest necessity of busy men and women. It is an invisible bell, arranged on the floor near the victim of a too talkative caller. When the guest has talked enough the host or hostess quietly puts a foot on the secret spot in the floor and the servant appears at the door with a telegram or important message which must be attended to at once. The caller naturally bows himself out and the victim is saved.

HOW GLACIERS ARE FORMED.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Wonderful Monuments of Frost.

When a large tract of mountain surface is exposed above the snow line, and when the precipitation exceeds that which can be removed by melting or by evaporation, the surplus snow gradually collects in the valleys and gorges, and slowly—almost imperceptibly—moves down the slope far below the usual limit. Thus are formed the well-known "rivers of ice," or glaciers. The best-known glaciers are in Switzerland, where some four hundred, varying in length from five to fourteen miles, are scattered through the Alpine valleys. Their width varies from half a mile to one mile, and their greatest thickness, it is estimated, is somewhere about one thousand feet. But these, when compared to some of our Greenland or Alaska glaciers, become very insignificant. Muir glacier, for instance, occupies a tract some thirty or forty miles wide, from which nine main streams and seventeen branches unite to form a grand trunk, that pushes a mighty wall of solid ice, 5,000 feet wide and 700 feet deep, into Glacier bay. The great Humboldt far outstrips this, being fully 115 miles wide and some 2,000 feet in thickness. Nordenskjold, who penetrated 123 miles inland, was unable to find its end. Goldschmidt's Geographical Magazine thinks that in all probability it is an arm of one gigantic field of ice, capping the interior of Greenland, and moving gradually but ceaselessly toward the sea.

These monsters, however, are much more difficult to study than their smaller brothers in Switzerland, so we will leave them and see what there is to be seen on and about one of the latter. Beginning with his bleak, dreary birthplace, some two or three thousand feet above the snow line, and following it to the point where it is transformed into a muddy torrent, we will first select some summits having about that elevation. Here the light, powdery snow, which is but slightly affected by the heat of the sun, is blown hither and thither by the winds, and finally deposited in the gulches and ravines. There it accumulates until, principally by its own weight, it begins to creep down the slope to the valleys below. As it gradually approaches the snow line it is more and more affected by solar heat, which every day converts the surface snow into myriads of tiny rills. These trickle into every possible crack and cranny and, during the night, are frozen solid again. Thus, through a succession of freezing and thawing, the entire mass acquires a coarse, granular composition, quite unlike the soft, powdery substance which it was farther up the slope.

But all this time fresh deposits of snow are being piled on top. These naturally tend to compress it, and of course are in their turn compressed by still more recent falls. In this manner, with the aid of radiation, the neve, as it is called, passes, by insensible gradations, into clear, solid ice—the glacier proper. This ends its formation.

LEARN TO TAKE IT EASY.

Too Much Worry and Business Not Good for a Man.

"It does seem strange to me," said Congressman West to a New York Herald reporter the other day, "why some business men cling closely to business all their lifetime. You laugh? Well, business is business, of course, and Ben Franklin knew what he was talking about when he said something about saving a penny every time you get a chance. But what I mean to say is that a business man needn't be everlastingly dragging away simply because he is making lots of money. He should take a holiday, and at times a jolly long one."

Mr. West stroked his big white beard and looked up at the ceiling as if trying to count the roses in the frescoed wreaths above the chandelier, and then went on:

"Rich men in business, no matter whether they began business when they were poor as church mice or whether they had piles of money before they got out of their teens, are becoming sensible nowadays. I can count on my fingers' ends dozens of men who, twenty-five years ago, never took a week off in summer time even, who were rich as Croesus years and years before that, and yet who went to their offices as early as they had to do when they were clerking; and they kept it up till they toppled into their graves. Why, I knew some New York business men twenty-five years ago who had never taken an ocean bath because they had never seen the ocean beyond the Flat-tory. I know a thing or two about Saratoga, and would you believe it, last summer I had as pleasant a day as I ever spent in my life at Ballston with a merchant in this city who had gone out of town for a week for the first time during the sixty years of his active business life. Yet that man had always made his clocks go away for a week every summer, with a week's salary paid in advance."

"Business men don't feel old nowadays because their hair is gray. They don't save up for the 'boys' by depriving themselves of needed recreation. They take their share of jollities of life, too; and by jollities I don't mean jags. And though they don't work as many hours a day as their fathers did they manage to accomplish much more."

A Terrible Ride.

The very latest invention in the way of magazine small arms, and one not yet submitted to the United States army board, is the gun that has just been put in test by the Italian authorities. The rifle is four feet long and of the smallest caliber yet attempted, .286-inch. The speed of the bullet is 2,360 foot-seconds, and as regards its penetrative force it is said that the ball will pierce two mattresses and two planks five inches thick at a distance of nearly a mile. Loading is effected by means of chargers containing five cartridges arranged so that a repeating fire may be obtained until the magazine is exhausted. Many of the experts who attended the trials are of the opinion that the weapon is the most destructive at present existing among European armies.

HORSE CAR ETIQUETTE.

Various Modes of Illustrating How to Behave Properly—Commonplace Ideas.

The young man who has drilled himself and been drilled by his dancing school teacher in the proper ways of entering and leaving a room when accompanied by a young lady frequently gets very much mixed up when he begins going about on horse cars with a young woman. Perhaps he has been the fortunate possessor of a mother or sister who had accompanied him often enough to give him points upon horse car etiquette. If he has not, the New York Recorder thinks he is more than likely to make some dreadful blunders. He usually gets the girl on the car all right. Sometimes, when the car is crowded, he is bold enough to politely request several wide-spread passengers to move closer together and "make a seat" for his companion. But the unsophisticated youth seldom ventures so far.

If there are plenty of seats he is all right, however, although not once in fifty times does he think to seat himself on the side of his companion that is near the horses, so that in talking to him she will not have to turn her back toward them—a position that is disagreeable to many women. Then when he pays the fare he does not always have the change at hand, but he usually has to unbuckle his overcoat and descend to the depth of his trouser-pocket to find the needed coin. Meanwhile, the girl, if she is young, looks the other way and tries to appear unconscious. If she is an older woman she does not care. By and by the car fills up and some one is obliged to stand. The well-trained young man has the knack of rising at just the right moment, lifting his hat at precisely the correct angle and yielding his seat with a manner that certainly ought to call forth an expression of thanks—though it doesn't always.

The untrained young man, on the other hand, sometimes keeps his seat because he does not know how to give it up, or perhaps he cherishes the poor's belief that it is not worth while to stand for the sake of a woman when it's an even chance whether or not she thanks him. Even if he rises, it is in a weary, portunatory fashion. He nudges the woman to attract her attention, does not lift his hat to her words of acknowledgment or to the salute of the man who accompanies her any more than he would uncover his head in response to the courtesy of a stranger who gave a seat to his companion. He probably does not mean to be rude, but he either knows no better or does not care to take the trouble to be civil.

There are several different ways in which a man signifies his desire to leave a horse car. Sometimes he makes a wild rush for the door, stumbling over the feet and skirts of the hapless and helpless passengers and waits on the platform, holding the door open until the car comes to a standstill so that the woman with him may descend safely. Again he signals the conductor from his seat and when the car stops stands aside to let his companion make her way out and get off unassisted. It is a boon for which she thanks the gods when he notifies the conductor at the right moment, times his exit so as to reach the platform just as the car stops and gets to the ground in shape to aid her in her descent.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE.

Chloride of Nitrogen So Dangerous That It Has Not Been Analyzed.

The most unstable compound known to chemistry, and therefore the most explosive substance so far discovered, is chloride of nitrogen, which probably consists of three parts of chloride united with one of nitrogen. Its terribly explosive character, which has so far prevented its accurate analysis, is due to the fact that it is a combination of one of the most active with one of the most inert elements in nature. It is a volatile liquid of brownish color and pungent taste, discovered by the French chemist, Dulong, who lost an eye and three fingers in the operation. Faraday and Davy experimented on it a few years after its discovery, protecting themselves with glass masks, which were in turn shattered by explosions of minute quantities of the dangerous compound. Faraday was stunned by the disintegration of a few drops which he merely touched with a piece of warm cement. There is but little danger of chloride of nitrogen ever being used for purposes of deliberate destruction, as its preparation on a large scale is practically impossible. Its explosive force is not known, for the reason, according to Pearson's Weekly, that any attempt to determine it would probably prove fatal to the experimenters. According to some authorities, the more recently discovered compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, known as azobisis, is even more explosive than chloride of nitrogen, but this substance is still too obscure for a decisive judgment to be formed on the subject.

LORD LYTON'S SPEECH.

Some Peculiarities of the Great English Novelist.

Lyton had a curious drawing manner of speech, his words being interspersed with frequent "erms" to help him out when he was waiting for the proper word, says the Cornhill Magazine. Then, again, he would emphasize a sentence or a single word by loudly raising his voice, a peculiarity which gave his talk a certain dramatic character. I remember once when I was dining with him the conversation turned upon the universality of belief in a Divine Creator, and even now I fancy I hear him saying: "When—erms—I had the honor—erms—of becoming her majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, I made it my first business—erms—to instruct my agents all over the inhabitable globe—erms—to report to me if they knew of any nation, tribe or community—erms—thus far he had spoken in a low, malodious voice, when suddenly he changed his register, shot out the following words as from a catapult: "Who did not believe in a God." He added that he had only found one savage community with such a want of belief.

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